

# Typology Of Schools In Rural Areas Of Andijan Region

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**Annotation.** This article provides information about changes in urban planning, not only about the restoration of historical monuments in cities and regions, but also about the construction of a number of modern professional colleges and schools. The typology of schools in rural areas of the Andijan region is also highlighted.

**Key words:** *Urban planning, education, district, college, history, school, typology.*

## Introduction.

During the years of independence, not only historical monuments were restored in the cities, but also modern vocational colleges, schools, factories, sports grounds, hospitals, hotels, parks, alleys, markets, roads, fountains, flower beds were landscaped.

Andijan region is a region of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It was formed in the eastern part of the Ferghana Valley. The area is 4.2 thousand km<sup>2</sup>. Population 3,253,501. Existing schools have been extensively renovated. New school projects are being developed. Urban planning is also carried out in the Andijan region. A number of modern schools have been built.[1]

There are large and small rivers in the Andijan region. The western part of the region consists of hills.

## Material and Methods.

Andijan region is located in a geologically active zone, there are strong earthquakes. The climate is sharply continental, dry. Currently, there are 738 secondary schools in the region.

Especially in recent years, significant changes have taken place in this area. We accept special projects for the improvement of housing, to make an art project comfortable, beautiful, cozy with the help of engineers and designers. Today, large-scale construction and landscaping work is underway in all cities of Uzbekistan. On the basis of modern architectural requirements, the regional centers of Nukus, Andijan, Jizzakh, Namangan, Samarkand, Bukhara, Gulistan, Karshi, Termez are being reconstructed.

From time immemorial, our people have been famous in all periods of history as a creative nation in the culture of urban planning, the construction of beautiful buildings and structures. During the years of independence, our people have been given a wide path to creative work to raise the centuries-old urban culture.[2]

When organizing sports schools in the Andijan region, much attention is paid to the education of the younger generation. During the years of independence, our people have done a lot of creative work to popularize the centuries-old urban culture. In the period from 2003 to 2009, 1123 children's sports facilities were built and put into operation in the republic (of which: 1082 children's sports facilities, 35 swimming pools and 6 children's music schools), in addition, 3 facilities were transferred from 2009 to 2010). 160.8 billion soums were spent for these purposes (of which: 94.1 billion soums from the Republican Fund and 66.7 billion soums from the regional fund).

In 2009, in order to ensure the further development of children's sports in the country, to accelerate the pace of commissioning of sports facilities built using lightweight sandwich structures, sports facilities were built in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Andijan region, Kashkadarya region and Namangan region in the amount of 1.7 billion soums.

General education schools are private educational and educational institutions for children and adolescents aged 7 to 17 years. In recent years, the organization of general education schools has begun with preparatory classes, which enter the age of children at the age of 6 years. Main classification

The main feature of the classification of schools is their purpose. According to this principle they are divided into: 1. general education schools and boarding schools; 2. specialized schools and boarding schools for in-depth education of children; 3. health-improving and sanatorium-forest schools; 4. special schools for children with physical and mental retardation; Educational institutions include:

- initial, main, medium, general education school with in-depth study of individual subjects gym, Lyceum.

Space planning solution. The height of the building is not more than 3 floors. Class size is limited to 25 people. School premises are usually divided into two groups: 1. Study rooms, classrooms for grades 1-4 (I stage of education), classrooms and laboratories with laboratory assistants for grades 5-11 (II and III levels, preparation) premises for labor training.[3]

2. General school premises, assembly and sports halls, catering unit, workshops, administrative, utility rooms, library, etc.

The most common volumetric compositions of the school buildings, depending on the nature of the relative position of the main groups of premises conditionally divided into three types. 1. linear; 2. perimeter; 3. blocky. Linear composition can be expressed in several ways: H-shaped, cruciform, etc. It is quite compact, simple in design. Its drawback is the insurmountable "corridor" of the interior. Linear the composition is expedient with a relatively small capacity of schools (up to 20 classes) is designed for central areas with relatively calm terrain terrain.

The compositional scheme of the perimeter is characterized by the placement of groups rooms around an open courtyard, which is designed for relaxation during breaks and various school rituals. Such a composition is quite compact even when large school capacity. "Roundness" of horizontal communications creates the convenience of communicating rooms, which is important in the classroom system of education.

### **Conclusion.**

From the front of the school building separates a wide visor-canopy. His bottom surface perforated stainless steel mirror steel who poses on the school playground for games a special atmosphere. In landscape design this playground plants skillfully matched by colors and smooth transition from the site to the park are treated like a vegetable garden. This gives the impression of an island. tranquility and nature among the dense city building.

### **Literature.**

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